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LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

The Democratic Congress should offer prize to the person who shall successfully locate the "markets of the world."

The worst thing for Mr. Peckham is the he and his office associates forgot about the congressional election in New York city, last week, and did not vote.

It would be better to give Attorney-general "Greene" Smith an annual salary \$15,000 than to permit that official to raid the school fund as he has attempted.

Ex-Speaker Reed will speak to-night the Academy of Music at Philadelphia There is a campaign on for the election of Congressman at large in Pennsylvania and the Republicans are firing up.

The fact that seventeen pensioners first learned that their names had been dropped from the roll in Topeka, Kan., when they appeared for payment, indicates that the Commissioner is clinging to his original

The long-predicted engagement between the insurgent cruiser Aquidaban and th land forts at Rio Janeiro resulted in a te rific amount of cannonading and the killing of four noncombatants. The only place of safety down there is among the fighters.

Senator Voorhees's arguments against the waste of time by giving hearings to manufacturers regarding the effect of the Wilson bill apply with equal force to speech-making in the Senate. The speeches will not throw any additional light on the subject nor change a vote.

At the St. Louis convention of 1888 a New York delegate who was asked whom his delegation would support for the presidential nomination replied, "Why Cleveland, of course, d-n him." That is about the way a large number of Democratic members of Congress support the Wilson bill.

Malefactors, assassins and hyenas are the choice epithets applied to the Democratic Senators from New York by Mr. Cleve land's regular organ, the Times. Senator Hill is also "the beast that now represents us in the Senate chamber." Evidently, it is too late for a harmony committee.

That sometimes amusing mossback from Missouri, in the Senate, Mr. Vest, is r ported as saying that the President's recent nominee for district attorney, in Kan sas City, must be confirmed because he a brother of Senator Cockrell. This is th answer made to affidavits of Walker's un fitness. That is, if a man who is unfit for office has a relative in the Senate, courtesy requires his confirmation.

Representative Cockran having asserted that the civil-service law discriminates favor of the rich, Mr. Roosevelt retorts that 95 per cent, of the positions filled under the civil-service rules are railway mail clerks, departmental clerks, letter carriers, etc., and these positions are held by hardworking, intelligent young men, who get the places they hold just as other young men do positions in private business.

Senator Vest's friend, Gen. Joe Shelby, who has been appointed United States mar shal in the Western district of Missouri, is stigmatized by those who know the man as "scandalous." He was a rebel ranger bushwhacker, bitter and malignant When the war closed he ran off to Mexico because he hated the stars and stripes, and did what he could for Maximilian. He took him 20,000 stand of arms 1.400 wagons, which he disposed of both sides. Although ostensibly a sympathizer with Maximilian, Shelby concocted a scheme to abduct him and hold him for a ransom, which failed. And that is the man whom President Cleveland appoints to office to win a Senator to vote to down Senator Hill. Mr. Cleveland is no longer better than

The New York World publishes a dispatch from Boston, which it says comes well-informed and trustworthy on the authority of Attorneygeneral Oiney himself, that he accepted his office under an arrangement with the President that he should retain his private practice as a corporation attorney for a year, and at the end of that time should choose between that and his official place in the Cabinet. The World says editorially:

If this story is true his appointment to office was a scandal of large dimensions. Whether it is true or not, it was a risky experiment to make a trust attorney and railroad combination lawyer Attorneygeneral under an administration solemnly pledged to the enforcement of the antitrust law. It is not less than a scandal to retain him in that position now that he has put forth an official report directly in the interest of the trust conspiracies and armed them with his own official declarations against any attempt he or his subordinates may make to enforce the laws

against them. It is true, as the World says, that the present administration is solemnly pledged to the enforcement of the anti-trust law.

to anything, yet the Attorney-general, in his first annual report, took strong grounds against the constitutionality of the law and plainly intimated his opinion that the Supreme Court would so hold. He may be in favor of the law, but he is opposed to its enforcement. If Mr. Olney were a man of high sense of honor he would have dissolved his professional connection with trusts and corporations before taking a position where it became his official duty to prosecute them, and if Mr. Cleveland had a high sense of honor he would not permit the relation to continue another day. They are a pair of thick-skinned statesmen.

THEIR OWN POISONED CHALICE. The remarks of Senator Allison to the Journal representative in Washington as to the policy the Republican Senators will pursue in reference to any tariff bill containing the features of the Wilson monstrosity seem to have been made with a view of calling out the sentiment of the friends of protection throughout the country. So assuming, the Journal is frank to say that it believes that the course pursued by the Republicans in the House meets the general approval of the party. Republican members might have assisted the Democrats of Alabama, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia in placing a duty on soft coat and iron ore, but they wisely refused. If those Southern Democrats could have secured such amendments they could have gone to their constituents in the next election and asked their votes on the ground that they rescued those industries from the free-trade deluge. Nor is that all. Duties on coal and iron ore, without corresponding increased duties on their higher products, put all the dustries using iron at a disadvantage. The South is chiefly responsible for the Wilson bill; therefore, let Republican Senators representing the varied industries of the country commend the South's poisoned chalice to its own lips. There is no sense in any other action. The element which proposes to put wool on the free list should plead in vain with Republicans to put a duty on the South's coal, ores and sugar. The South which has put a duty on the South's pig iron and put cotton ties and agricultural implements on the free list should be made to take its part of the poison or face about and defeat the whole iniquity. The Republican Senators representing the agricultural sections of the country whose markets have been given up to Canada will make a grave mistake if they help the Democratic Senators of the two Virginias, Alabama and Maryland to save their industries and then turn about and vote for a bill which assails Northern and Northwestern industries. To defeat the whole bill Republican Senators would be justified in making most any combination, but to carry through those parts of interest to the South, and which, when done, will add to the embarrassments of the North, cannot be justified. The pol-

AN EXPLANATION IN ORDER.

icy of the Republicans in the House, the

Journal repeats, commends itself to the

opponents of the Wilson bill or any bill of

It must be evident to all intelligent people who have kept the run of the production and consumption of cereals that the best interests of the Western farmer demand a cutting down of wheat crop to the quantity which can be consumed at home. It is, therefore, very important that many acres now devoted to wheat should be turned to some other crop. The duty which the McKinley law imposed upon barley has given the market to the American farmers. Last year only 573,846 bushels were imported. Thousands of acres devoted to wheat in 1888 in Michigan, Wisconsin and other States have been turned to parley. Every acre hitherto devoted to wheat which turned to some other crop tends to improve the market for the remainder. The duty on barley is now 30 cents a bushel. In the Wilson bill the duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem, which, at the present price, means 10 cents a bushel. A proposition was made and voted on to put the duty at 22 cents a bushel, but every one of the In diana cuckoos voted against the amendment and it was defeated. Indirectly, it not directly, that duty would have benefited Indiana farmers.

In the same bill is a paragraph imposing a duty of 11/2 cent a pound on imported rice. There is no ad valorem duty on this Southern farm product. This duty of 14 cent a pound is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 80 per cent. Statements in Southern papers and in trade papers show that rice culture is very profitable. Unlike barley, rice is an article of food which is very acceptable to all people. Nevertheless, the eleven Indiana Democrats in the House, while refusing to give protection to an article of value as a Northern crop to the extent of 40 per cent., vote to put a duty of 80 per cent. upon an article of food which every constituent would use, simply to protect to the utmost a branch of Southern industry. They should explain

A SCHEME THAT SHOULD BE

BEATEN.

The county officers who met in this city action relative to the fee and salary law tried to keep their action secret, but, as usual in such cases, the truth has leaked out. The fact that they tried to cover their action with a veil of secrecy shows they feared it would not meet with popular approval. Briefly stated, their plan of campaign is to capture the Legislature and thereby secure either the repeal of the present law or such amendments to it as wil be equivalent to a restoration of the old system. It was decided that this should be done without regard to party lines, Republican and Democratic county officers and prospective candidates working to the common end of securing the nomination of candidates for the Legislature pladged or known to be favorable to their interests. It was represented that as a general rul: the political machinery in the various counties is controlled by the officeholders, and that by working together they can so far control the nominating conventions as secure the nomination of candidates who will look out for their interests. In fact it was broadly hinted that the county offi-

make the candidates' support of their interests a condition precedent to their nomination. This is in accordance with the usual methods of professional politicians, and affords an interesting glimpse of how the stage machinery is worked behind the

Forewarned is forearmed. The decision of the county officers to capture the next Legislature for the purpose and in the manner indicated should put the people on their guard. The movement is nothing more nor less than an attempt to thwart the will of the people and restore the old system of extortionate fees. The evils and abuses of that system have been pointed out too often to need repeating here. They were an outrage on the people and utterly antagonistic to honest politics and good government. For years past the people have been demanding the abolition of the old system. the result being the enactment of the present law. That this law is crude and illconsidered, and in many instances unjust in its operation, the Journal freely admits, but it is a first step in the direction of a needed reform, and as such should be defended. Though defective in detail, it is right in principle. Its repeal would be a step backward. It should be carefully revised and judiciously amended, with a view of removing its defects, but there should be no surrender of the principle on which it is based, no backward movement toward the vicious system it abolished. The announcement of the county officers' plan of campaign makes it doubly important for both parties to see that none but honest and capable men are nominated for the Legislature-men who will make no pledges in advance, and who can be depended upon to stand for the interests of the people against those of greedy combines and courthouse rings.

VAIN EXPECTATIONS. Just now papers are calling attention to the politics of Alabama, where an election takes place in August. Alabama is one of the States whose prosperity will be checked by the Wilson bill should it be come a law. It has \$120,000,000 invested in the production of pig iron. Until recently some of its manufacturers have claimed that the iron tariff could be of little consequence to that State, since it could produce pig iron cheaper than any other locality. Recently they have discovered that the United States is their market, and that when the people of this country are not using pig iron Alabama cannot sell its product. Consequently, there is said to be a decided revulsion from the free-trade Democracy, whose representatives voted solidly for the Wilson bill. Then the Jefferson or Kolb party, which made such a contest in 1892, is organizing and making loud proclamation of its purpose to beat the regular Democracy.

These indications would be encouraging if there were the least ground to believe that a fair election and an honest count could be had in Alabama. There has not been an honest election in Alabama since 1876. In 1892 there are good reasons to believe that Kolb was counted out. There is no possible ground to base a hope that the same machinery which has been used to suppress suffrage eighteen years will not be used in 1894. Every election officer is selected by the Democratic executive. A generation of experts in ballot-box frauds have grown up in that State. The people may revolt, but in the case of States like Alabama the revolt must assume the pro portions of a revolution if the power which has overthrown free suffrage is to be destroyed. Early in 1892 the leaders of the Alliance or Populist party claimed that they could carry several States in the South and elect forty Representatives, They did not even come near carrying a State, nor did they elect one member of the House. As a matter of fact, the Populist party was a myth in most parts of the South. Here and there, where it cast any considerable vote, it was counted out by the Democratic election officers, Just now the Alliance people of the South are repeating their predictions for 1894. If they were in earnest they would be counted out. The zeal which the Southern Democrats have shown in forcing the repeal of the federal election laws must satisfy outsiders that it has been inspired by a purpose to prevent federal interference with the Democratic frauds which have made elections in the South a travesty upon popular government.

General Sickles's memory runs back some distance. "As long ago as 1851," he said in his speech on the Hawaiian question, "I heard Governor Marcy say, and he was a conservative and wise statesman of the old Democratic school, that the Sandwich Islands must never belong to any other power, and in the course of events must belong to the United States." General Sickles said he agreed with Governor Marcy then, and he agreed with him now, and if it was not good Democratic doctrine to follow Marcy, and Buchanan, and Polk, and Pierce, then he would have to go back to New York and learn his Democracy over again. He concluded his able and striking speech with the statement that "resolve as we may, the decree of destiny is that sooner or later the Hawalian Islands will become a part of the United States." The trouble with General Sickles is that he is too good an American to be a good Democrat of the

The executive committee of the Knights of Pythias encampment, at Washington, have issued a circular inviting members of the order to attend the encampment in that city in August next, in which the attractions of the national capital are set forth in the following fervid style:

Here are the muniments and trophies of

war and the monuments and triumphs of peace to inspire him with new love for his country and increase his admiration of her grandeur and glory. Here are symposiums representing the ever onward progress of her inventive genius; palaces displaying the marvelous advancement of her skill in architectural art, and museums exhibiting the achievements of her enterprise in gathering a colossal collection of the wonders of nature, science and art, in all ages of man. from all departments of human endeavor n every country of the world, and indicating the footprints of history in the

mutations of time to astonish and instruct Here are panoramic views set in gorgeous scenery, whose entrancing beauty no aquaintance can stale; whose innuite variety no inspection can wither, and whose surpassing interest no knowledge can divert; buildings of state that challenge comparison with the weird castles of the antique world; homes of luxury that beggar the foreign palaces of modern times; lux-

clothed in Eden glory; streets of Parisian perfection, like frozen rivers, in smoothness, stretching away in the distance till lost in vistas of overarching foliage. Here is that goddess-crowned dome of imposing splendor which proclaims the presence of Congress; here is that goldcovered cupola which marks the home of the most stupendous library on this side of the Atlantic; here are Christian minarets of every shade of devotion, pointing up to heaven; here is that matchless

cenotaph, sky-reaching in its height, which

a grateful country reared in honor of de-

parted worth; here is the seat of the great-

est government in the world This is very fine, but the circular should have added that here is the temporary abiding place of that great and good President, who, emulating the virtues of Don Quixote, essayed to preserve the balance of the universe by setting up theories and restoring queens; here is the incubating place and original habitat of the far-famed Hawaiian policy; here is the most remarkable cabinet of curios in the world, and the biggest cuckoo's nest in existence; here is the best organized political pastry establishment in the world, where Demo cratic statesmen get their piece of pie in return for their support of my policy; in short, here is the great and only Cleveland administration in all its glory. Not only Knights of Pythias, but everybody ought to go to Washington before the show closes.

The San Francisco Chronicle, which celebrated the actual opening of the midwinter fair on Jan. 1 with an issue of sixty-four pages, does honor to the formal opening with a slxty-page edition. It is well illustrated, and from pictures and text together a comprehensive idea of the fair's attractions may be had. Whatever the exhibit itself and the other wonders of the coast may be, there is no disputing the fact that the newspapers are all that can be de-

The Mayor of Emporia, Kan., has risen above party and vetoed an ordinance taxing all sellers of cigarettes \$500 license on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The Mayor is the largest tobacco dealer in the

Says the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle: The New York World gives three hundred ways of cooking eggs. Gemini Christmas! Give us one way to get them. Conducting a Populist campaign in Georgia is one way, as General Weaver and Mrs.

ease can testify.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Considerate. Watts-Do you always agree with your wife when she makes an assertion? Potts-Of course I don't. Do you suppose want the poor woman to have no amusement at all?

Too Much for Him. Wickwire-I have given up that homeopathic doctor I had and have gone back to the old school.

Yabsley-What was the matter? Wickwire-He's a crank. My aunt has a cataract developing in her left eye, and he recommended her to go to a water-cure es-

Consistent. Simmons-Don't you want to join our tar-

Timmins-Can't do it. I joined the S. C. A. last week. Simmons-But we do not shoot at animals. We only shoot at a target. Timmins-I know that, but you call the center shot a bull's eye.

Overdid It. "Yes." said the statesman, "I defeated myself by my own eloquence once."

"How was that?" "I was a candidate for the nomination for Congress, and I got up and made a speech to the convention in which I just naturally flung Old Glory, with a capital O and a capital G, to the breeze in so enthusiastic a manner that I took the house by storm. I dilated on the greatness of our country and on the responsibilities of the man who should be called to make her laws till one old fellow from a back county got up and said that I had convinced him that it was too big a job for as young a man as I was to tackle, so he moved that the convention nominate a man of more experience; and, by gee, they did it. Since then

I have sorter held myself in check." STATE PRESS OPINION.

Intelligent thinking is death to the Democratic party.-Winchester Herald. Mr. Voorhees to Mr. Cleveland: I am yours truly-as long as you have anything to

trade.-Rushville Republican. The people are now praying, "Lead us not into the Democratic party, but deliver us from hard times .- Winchester Journal. It was entirely fitting that the public debt of the United States should be increased \$50,000,000 by the sale of bonds on the same day that the House passed the Cleveland tariff bill.-Bluffton Chronicle. It is not likely more factiroes will be built and furnaces started up when the land is filled with closed ones, stopped because they cannot be run successfully and compete with cheap foreign labor.-Vincennes Commercial.

Grover Cleveland's administration has so far proved a practical education to the people, many times more efficacious in turning on the light of Republican truth than all the campaign speeches its orators ever made.-Owen County Journal.

If the McKinley law was "the robber tariff" what in the name of all that is vicious is "the Wilson bill?" It has robbed the kitchens, and woodsheds, and coalbins of two million American homes and continues in the business.-Vernon Journal. The Wilson tariff bill will accomplish two

things, viz., break down industries which have been established and grandly developed by Republican protection and create a deficiency so large that it makes it necessary to issue bonds.-Crawfordsville Jour-Senator Voorhees is swearing by the tall sycamores of the Wabash that he will

smashing machine on the Whisky Trust, in which his most intimate friends are interested and one of the biggest of them all? -Rockville Republican. It is singular that as soon as the tariff question gets into Senator Voorhees's committee we begin to hear of concessions to the whisky interest. Mr. Voorhees has always been a good friend to his friends.

smash the trusts. Will he please try his

and Washington is still open.-Terre Haute Express. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

the pipe line between Terre Haute

Mgr. Satolli's fad is to have singing birds all over his house. The statement that the Princess of Wales has retired from society in consequence of mental troubles is vigorously denied Rear Admiral John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, which whipped the confederate ironclad ram, the Merrimac, in

Hampton Roads, Virginia, on March 9, 1862, is living in Washington. He is seventy-six years of age and is on the retired list. Baron Von Konigswarter bequeathed to his grandson his entire estate in Hungary on condition that neither he nor his descendants should lapse from Judaism nor marry outside of the Jewish pale, otherwise the money was to be given to certain Jewish institutions.

Ferdinand Holtzenland, a German veteran at Reading. Pa., has tasted no water for thirteen years. Invalided by wounds in the war, his physician advised him to drink nothing but milk and coffee. This was in 1881 and he has religiously followed his

The Queen Regent of Helland wears the plainest possible clothes, but spends much time and thought on her small daughter's toilets. Everything little Queen Wilhelmina wears is of the most exquisite texture, and all the linen, fairy-like in fineness, has the "W." and crown beautifully embroidered

Cardinal Monaco Lavaletta, the head of the Sacred College, who has recently been considered a possible successor to Leo XIII, has been for a few weeks in worse health than usual. He could not attend the cardinals' meeting, and at the last reception by the Pope, Lavaletta could hardly hold in his hands the paper from which he read to

Sacred College. He is very old, and on his death will be replaced as dean of the colege by Cardinal Oreglia, who is already Camerlengo" Chamberlin of the Holy Church, and known as having little friend-

ship for the present Pope. Col. A. M. Benson, of Boston, revisited Marion, N. C., a few days ago, where he had not been before since 1864, when he escaped from the rebel prison at Columbia He was hidden in a barn and fed for a week by a negro named Mark. On his recent visit Colonel Benson hunted up his former preserver, spent a few hours pleasantly with him, and left him \$100 as a souvenir of his visit.

Miss Frances Eilen Lord, professor of Latin and literature at Wellesley College, has been chosen temporary chairman of the board since the death of the president, Miss Shafer. She is not acting president, because to fill that position the action of the trustees is necessary, and that body has not as yet confirmed the appointment. During Miss Shafer's absence abroad Miss Lord acted as president.

There is only one portrait of Mary, the mother of Washington, in existence, and what is curious is that none of the women who have been writing about her and trying to raise a monument over her grave know of it. Not long ago one of them published a life of the mother of Washington and used an old picture of Dolly Madison as a portrait of Mary. And all this time there has been hanging in a house on Lexington avenue, New York, a portrait of the illustrious woman, painted while she was alive and authenticated by documents.

A precocious, impulsive young Mr. Was in love with a girl and he Kr. Said she: "Sir, go slow, For I'll have you to know

I'm to you nothing more than a Sr." -Spare Moments.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Willis to Cleveland-I want you to make

Dole stop making faces at me.-Rochester

Post-Express. This would be a much better world if more people would take their own advice.—Dallas News. It is a long distance in a straight line between Benham and a man like Blount -Philadelphia Press. A married woman's description of an

ideal man is a picture of the kind she didn't get,-Atchison Globe. We feel justified in saying that Grover Cleveland will not be a candidate in 1896. -New York Commercial Advertiser. Some people think the Senate may vote on the Wilson bill by April 1. That would be an appropriate date.-Pittsburg Chron-

cle-Telegraph. Everybody knows that the sun has spots on it, and yet some people always expect a ten-year-old boy to be about perfect.

If a man could cry as fluently as a woman he would find much less profanity charged up against him when the final balance is taken.-Puck. An Indianapolis physician announces that

the world will come to an end in 1899. This will give us one more presidential election.-Washington Post. In many instances the man who spends his life waiting for his ship to wastes his time, because he originally omitted to send any ship out .- Milwaukee Jour-

No matter what they sing or say, The world rolls in the same old way, And he that would possess his soul Must hold on tight and let her roll! -Atlanta Constitution.

Gladstone's Courage.

Cable Letter to New York Tribune. Just after he left London for Biarritz heard-not directly, but from a source think trustworthy-what took place. Mr. Gladstone, or perhaps one of the family, sent for Dr. Granger, of Chester, a physician who is also an oculist. It was Dr. Granger who attended him at the time when the gingerbread nut was thrown at him, and struck and slightly injured one eye. Now that Sir Andrew Clark is gone, Dr. Granger probably knows more of Mr. Gladstone's constitutional peculiarities than anybody else. He saw house in Downing street the day before he started. He told Mr. Gladstone, not, suppose, for the first time, that a cataract had entirely obliterated the sight of one eye, and that another cataract had begun to form on the other eye. This last statement was perhaps new to the Prime Minister. He reflected a moment, and said: "I wish you to remove the cataract at

Dr. Granger told him it was not yet far enough advanced for an operation. "You do not understand me," replied his illustrious patient; "it is the old cataract wish removed. If that is out of the way shall still have one good eye when the new cataract impairs the sight of the other.' Dr. Granger hesitated. Mr. Gladstone

"You still seem not to understand me. want you to perform the operation here and now, while I am sitting in this chair.' Dr. Granger still objected, "It might not be successful," said he. "That is a risk I accept," retorted the gallant old man. In the end Dr. Granger, saying that the responsibility must be his, as a medical man, declined, giving such reasons as he could. The true reason probably was that such an operation on a patient of Gladstone's age was too dangerous. It was not performed; but what could be more admirable than the courage and resolution he

continued

showed? Depew and the Magazines.

Philadelphia Press. For the first time in many years Mr. Depew has consented to write a magazine article. Mr. Knowles, the editor of the Nineteenth Century Review, called upon him and chatted with him as he was packing his grip just before taking the train for his return to America, and Mr. Knowles said that it was impossible for an intelligent Briton to understand how it happened that in a country governed by Parliament or Congress a political party could be placed in power on an issue, and yet, a year and a half after the election, have not formulated that issue into law. It was also impossible to understand in Great Britain what the causes were which led to the American panic in 1893, and Mr. Knowles asked Mr. Depew if he would not write out an explanation which would set the minds of British people clear upon these

"But I have not written a magazine article in years; I cannot do it; I am compelled to decline propositions every month. "But you can write it upon the steamer on your way home; you will have plenty of time," and, being overpersuaded, Mr. Depew consented, wrote an article of some four thousand or five thousand words, mailed it when he landed at New York. and now wonders what the peculiar charm of magnetism of Mr. Knowles was which led him to violate the rule of many years' standing.

Newspaper English. Central Christian Advocace,

As we read a published sermon, not long ago, and noted the stilted, vague phraseology and the chronically technical and theological verbiage used by the preacher, we said: "If this man had studied the newspapers as diligently as he has studied the old-fashioned theologians, he might have bettered his style. He would have learned how to put things so as to be understood; how to use simple, straightforward English; how to condense his thoughts into compactness; how to paragraph his utterances; how to employ the language of the people, so as to make them hear him gladly." It is worth while, today, for a man to study the best newspapers, secular and religious, in order to keep up with the current use of his own English tongue.

Don't Need Many Words.

Brooklyn Eagle. There are people born and bred in cities who continue to express all their wants and opinions in three hundred words, and in many rural districts the knowledge of 150 to two hundred words appears to be sufficient to carry a man "through the world." The more highly educated and cultivated the class of society, the greater the number of words used in ordinary conversation; but apart from those of a technical character, the knowledge of three hundred or four hundred words would enable anyone to make himself understood in ordinary conversation among any class of society in any foreign tongue.

A King on Manners.

Concerning amiability as a fashion manners, a correspondent has recalled the advice that Louis XIV imposed on grandsons. They were to show themselves affable to all, no matter how humble; no by a patent. one must ever leave their presence feeling that he was snubbed or looked down upon. To persons of great distinction of merit or station they were to be attentive, to the high born and fortunate they were to consider only less highly, and all others were to be treated with genial affability, but without familiarity.

A Trifle Mixed.

Harper's Bazar. She was a Boston teacher, and was very careful about her grammar. "Johnny," said she, "I want you to bound-er-ah-to

JEFF DAVIS IN IRONS

Hitherto Unpublished Facts Made Public by a Maine Veteran.

Joseph W. Grant, with a Handful of Soldiers, Prevented Rescue of the President of the Confederacy.

Bangor (Me.) Letter in Boston Herald. For some unaccountable reason the man who knows more about the capture and captivity of Jeff Davis than any one else has never until now told his story, except to a few friends now and then at his own fireside, and nobody was aware that it was a Bangor man in command of the brave Maine soldiers who had charge of the president of the Confederacy and prevented his capture by a mob of Southern rebels who desired his release from the Union soldiers. Joseph W. Grant is the Bangor man who had charge of him, and now for the first time his important and interesting story is

ing obtained the full and accurate account. Mr. Grant tells his story as follows: "In the spring of 1865 I was second lieutenant of and in command of Company A of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, which was among the forces sent to Savannah to reinforce Sherman when he had forced his way from Atlanta to the sea. The surrender of General Lee found us there among the garrison of Richmond. Shortly afterward the regiment was ordered to Augusta to garrison that city. I was ordered to report to the officer in charge at Augusta, and

made public, the Herald correspondent hav-

we marched to the depot. "This omcer told me he had a very important duty for me to perform, and asked me if I could rely upon my men in a very dangerous undertaking. I replied that my men were all veterans, and could be depended upon to stand to their posts to the last extremity.

" 'How many men have you?' he asked, and I replied that I had only forty-five, but they were all brave and determined fellows. 'He replied that, however brave they might be, they would stand but little chance in the conflict that threatened. He then told me that Jeff Davis has been captured and would soon arrive in the city, and he had little or no force in the city to prevent a rescue by the citizens and returned soldiers of the disbanded confeder ate army who then thronged the city. ventured to advise that the train be held back from entering the city until after dark, and that the steamer Clyde be sent down the river a couple of miles and the word given out that she had returned to Savannah. I promised to keep the people from entering the depot hazards while the prisoners were heing taken from the rear of the depot and placed bulances to be conveyed rapidly to the steamer down the river, and, after that was accomplished. I would try to join them with what was left of my little company. He plainly stated to me that my chance of surviving the mob which would undoubtedly appear was very small. I instructed my little band as to what was expected of them, and told them of their danger. At dark my command formed around the depot. A large crowd assembled at the depot, sullen but determined. When the train arrived I passed along the line, ordering the people to keep back and engaged their attention by rapidly moving from one point to another until the signal was given me that Davis had been placed in the ambulance and was moving off. My men then gave way, and as the mob rushed past into the depot they mingled with the crowd and worked their way into the open streets, and then made with all their speed for the steamboat as best they could, every man for himself Good luck attended all our movements and we found the steamboat about two miles below the town. We were ordered to es-

cort the prisoners to Savannah, as no

other troops were available. THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON. "When we arrived at Savannah I went on shore and reported to General Grover that I had Davis and other prisoners under my charge on board the steamer Clyde, and awaited his orders. General Grover directed me to keep the prisoners on the steamer, and not to allow any intercourse with the shore. He assigned the custody of the prisoners to my command and ordered me to proceed to Hilton Head and report to General Gilmore. I reported to Gilmore and waited at Hilton Head for about a week for a naval convoy. At the end of this time two men-of-war appeared and took us under their charge, and we started for Washington. Before leaving all of my party and prisoners were transferred from the Clyde to a small ocean transport. There were at this time under my charge Jeff Davis and wife and three children, Mrs. Davis's sister Vice President Stephens, Gen. Wheeler, the Southern cavalry leader, C Clay, Mr. Regan, Postmaster-general Colonels Lubbock, Johnston and Harrison, "During the voyage two incidents occurred to relieve the monotony. A large black vessel appeared on the horizon and made directly for us. One of the men-ofwar turned to attack the stranger, while the other kept close to us to protect us, but after the first bunboat had fired several shots at the stranger she turned and steamed away. The other concerned Jeff Davis. All prisoners were ordered to ratire to their staterooms at dark and remain until morning. Mr. Davis, however, one evening everpowered the guard at his door, and, pushing him aside, went out on the deck. The guard, not having orders to fire in case of resistance, called for his offi-I found Davis sitting on the rail and explained my orders calmly. He answered surlily that he should do as he pleased. Thereupon I took him by the collar and, as he then resisted, I forced him rapidly and rather roughly to his room. After this l had no further trouble with him at sea. We reached Fortress Monroe about 10 a. m. After waiting two days we received orders to land Davis at the fort and place him in close quarters, while the rest of the prisoners remained on board or were sent to other prisons in the North. The parting of Davis and his family and the other prisoners was very affecting. They all regarded it as the final interview with the late President of the Confederacy. there appeared to be no doubt about his punishment by death. In fact, I and my men firmly believed that there was no doubt about the hanging of Davis, and solemnly aver that, had we not been of that belief, the prisoner on the voyage would have surely gone overboard for the crimes perpetrated by his authority or by his tacit permission. I landed with Davis and guarded him for two weeks. Davis was placed in a cell and given bread and water as food. This he at first refused and threw in the face of one of my men. The commander then authorized me to place him in irons until he promised obedience to orders. I went at once to Davis and told him of my instructions. He at once into a towering rage, and told me that he knew his rights and would demand them at all hazards. Davis refused to submit and, threatening me, I seized him and threw him heavily to the floor and placed the irons upon him. After he was ironed he became silent and surly, but caused us no more trouble. According to my memory of the circumstances. Davis in a few hours pramised obedience to orders, and the irons were then removed. Two officers came from Washington and took the ef fects belonging to the prisoners. They told Mrs. Davis that they must search her and her sister. Whereupon Mrs. Davis drew a pistol and told them with much firmness that if they laid their hands upon her she would shoot them. Finally I sent for two women from shore to search them, and they submitted. Mrs. Davis offered me \$500 in gold to deliver a letter to Mr. Davis and bring her the answer, but this I refused to do. When we parted she gave me several gifts, as I had been fond of her children.

"Where Was I At?"

Kate Field's Paper. The gentleman who started "Where was at" on the road to fame might have coined a small mint of money if he had had any suspicion of the popularity the expression would attain. Since the new stock stationery and supplies has been received at the Senate and House stationery rooms there has been brisk competition to get a certain bookmark that has appeared With an eye to their own profit manufacturers have adopted Mr. Cobb's exciting question and have designed a mother-ofpearl scimiter for a bookmark and leaf cutter which has stamped on it in gold letters the singularly appropriate quotation, "Where was I at?" It is a pity the Alabama gentleman didn't protect his query

The Seigniorage Talk.

Philadelphia North American. The fact is that the talk about the socalled seigniorage is rank nonsense. Seigniorage is the profit accruing to the government from the operation of colning 55 cents' worth of silver into a dollar, but so long as the United States continues to redeem its obligations in gold, such theoretical profit must be wholly illusive and imaginary. There is no profit coming to the government from its hoard of silver bullion, but on the contrary the purchase

mous loss. Yet men who ought to know who, perhaps, do know better, talk about the seignlorage as though it were something tangible. Out upon them. They are either charlatans, ignoramuses or downright

LOTTERY REHABILITATION.

The Louisiana Lottery Moved to Florida Instead of Hondaras.

been expelled from the States has, ostensi-

bly at least, located its gambling parapher-

nalia in Honduras for the purpose of put-

ting it and its operators beyond the reach

Boston Transcript. The Louisiana Lottery Company having

of our State and national laws. The several States have made the lottery business illegal, but no existing national law can interfere with it, except that which prohibits the use of the mails for lottery purposes. Every other way of communication and transportation is open to it. By these means the Louisiana Lottery Company continues its illegal business in this country and within the States by such methods of adroit evasion or audacious violation of law as only the ingenuity and affrontery of unscrupulous cupidity can devise and practice. The wheels may turn in Honduras, but their drag-net is spread over all our country. Reports which reach us through private sources from the South are to the effect that future plans include a line of palatial steamers owned by the company. which are to ply between Port Tampa City and the Honduras "Monte Carlo," and a cable joining these two points. The company is now running one steamer between Port Tampa City and Puerta Cortez, Honduras, and under the name of the Graham Printing Company has built and is now operating a large printing establishment at Port Tampa City, at which its tickets are printed and from which these and its advertising and other literature as well as its money are distributed over the States. Its advertising methods are many and bold. Millions of pamphlets in almanac garb are sent out unsolicited and express paid to tradesmen through the country, the tradesman's address and business advertisement on the back cover serving the double purpose of securing for them a favorable reception and sure distribution. Alluring descriptions of drawings and statements of prizes are found in certain papers worded so craftily as to have the essence without the form of advertisement, and so making the papers admissible to the mails. Theater programmes are not infrequently met with in other cities containing attractively enigmatical advertisements of the lottery. Never in its history has this highly ganized and craftily managed rascality given evidence of greater vitality or more determined purpose of self-perpetuation and aggrandizement than now. The temptmg possibilities before it offer a prize for the obtaining of which no effective effort fair or foul, is likely to be 450 great or too hazardous, or any such use of money too lavish. The history of this company is not likely to furnish an exception to the universal law of evil-always one of progressive badness, but rather to conspicuously illustrate it, if allowed to take its own unmolested way. While operating from New Orleans it drew from the peoole of the States over three hundred millions of dollars. For twenty-five years it was practically a dictator in the government of Louisiana. By means of ill-disguised bribery it polluted the ballot, dilegislation, corrupted the courts,

Reliable information from Florida makes t evident that a repetition of the company's tactics in Louisiana; has been alsuccessfully inaugurated in that State. A bill has been hurrled through the Legislature and signed by the Governor which allows the printing of lottery matter within the State and enables the company to'do business within it. Under such cover was this done that the existence of a law permitting the Louisiana company to come into the State has proved a surprise even to some of the legislators who are responsible for the passage of the bill. It is the opinion of one in excellent position to know of what he speaks that the drawings on the Island of Honduras, the line of steamers and the cable are temporary expedients and part of a strategic trick, and that the drawings will eventually be, if they are not now, done secretly in the Port Tampa building in waiting or the time when Florida shall have been so bribed and seduced as to make the drawings legal and openness shall give an air of responsibility to robbery. There is also reported a not improbable plan to capture and practically control the management of the Port Tampa City postoffice, and so far as possible to put into the hands of the company itself the power of deciding what shall be admitted to the mails. Involved with the interests of this company are those of other moneyed organizations. The law which excludes lottery matter from the mails has to some degree made the express companies and railroads the lottery company's allies. Port Tampa. City is the southern terminus of the great Plant system, which alone represents about 40,000,000. The fight which shall now overthrow the lottery must be waged against arger moneyed interests than those of two

subsidized the press and aimed at the over-

throw of State sovereignity itself and the

seizure of the reins of government that it might make the State its slavish partner

in a system of gigantic plunder and cor-ruption, legalized by its own servile min-

years ago in New Orleans. Already the moral sentiment and the enightened patriotism of Florida is being aroused, as the character and magnitude of the threatened evil manifests itself. such of her citizens as are enlisted in the struggle against it every lover of righteousness, honor and good government should extend the hand of comradeship. Florida's danger and her conflict are ours. The vice of gambling is nation: not local and if its evils are focussed in a single State the malady is none the less common to all the States and all communities within

The Cuckoo's Cry.

New York Evening Post. When the history of the Hawaiian affair comes to be written, after the partisan clamor has died out, it will be seen that Mr. Cleveland struck a fine note of patriotism and justice. Those who maintain that this was a "failure," because the practical result he immediately aimed at was not brought about, must be prepared also to maintain that there is no moral argument but that of pike and gun, and that, because incarnate justice came to death on the cross, it was the most stupendous "failure" of history.

Wilson's Favorite.

New York Mail and Express. It is said that when Prof. Wilson left the Board of Trade dinner, Saturday night, he was heard to softly hum Shakspeare's familiar song in "Love's Labor Lost:" The cuckoo then, on every tree, Sings cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, O word of fear!"

Hint for Woman Reformers. Cincinnati Tribune.

Women cannot eradicate corruption in municipal affairs or in politics, but if they will begin in their homes and hold the members of their families up to higher standards of morality and right doing they can do much toward bringing on the era of reform about which they dream.

What He Went For.

Senator Cockrell denies that his recent

thing to do with the appointment of brother-in-law Walker. Certainly not. The

summons to the White House had

Kansas City Times.

President merely invited him there to ascertain his ornithological opinion of the cuckoo as a game bird. Afterwards the Deluge. The Independent. The Democrats have had their first tri-

ond in the Senate, and a third in the Presicent's approval. But then will come the judgment, and the signs are that it will be swift, sure and terrible to the party. A Genial Warmth. Washington Star.

"I was very much touched by the

warmth of my father-in-law's affection."

said the young man who talks about his

umph in the House; they may have a sec-

private affairs. "Indeed. How was it expressed?" "By the present of a ton of coal."

Needs Explanation. Hartford Courant. Strange that Congressmen who don't in the least mind being cuckoos should have such a violent objection to being called cuckoos. Socrates would have enjoyed ask-

ing them questions about it. Natural Conclusion.

Dr. Parkhurst declares that when stocks go down religion goes up. If this be true there are quite a number of Wall-streeters who are at this particular time long on re-

Not a Cuckoo.

Washington Post.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) The intelligent public will look in vain

for a good reason for bolstering up a scheme as to Hawaii that has been dead and de-